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Tuesday, 12 June 2012, 10.25 a.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Wang Min	(China)
Members:	Azerbaijan	Mr. Mehdiyev
	Colombia	Mr. Osorio
	France	Mr. Briens
	Germany	Mr. Berger
	Guatemala	Mr. Rosenthal
	India	Mr. Kumar
	Morocco	Mr. Loulichki
	Pakistan	Mr. Tarar
	Portugal	Mr. Cabral
	Russian Federation	Mr. Zhukov
	South Africa	Mr. Sangqu
	Togo	Mr. Mbeou
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Parham
	United States of America	Mr. DeLaurentis

Agenda

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2012/355)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2012/355)

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate in this meeting.

In accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite Mr. Roger Meece, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to participate in this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

I wish to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/2012/355, which contains the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I now give the floor to Mr. Meece.

Mr. Meece (*spoke in French*): It is an honour for me to once again address the members of the Security Council in connection with the recent report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/355) on the current situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the work of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).

Since my last briefing, at the beginning of this year (see S/PV.6712), considerable progress has been made, especially on the issue of the security challenges posed by the Rwandan group Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) in North and South Kivu provinces. However, that progress has been stalled by the recent mutiny of some soldiers, led by Bosco Ntaganda and Sultani Makenga. That mutiny has made for a serious downturn in security for the civilian population of that area, especially in North Kivu, thereby leading to a reduction in pressure on the other armed groups operating in the region.

(*spoke in English*)

The mutiny was initiated largely by soldiers integrated in the national Congolese army — the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) — essentially under terms of agreements reached in 2009. That integration was never complete, however, and I have spoken in past presentations to the Council of the challenge to State authorities posed by General Ntaganda and those allied to him, who exercised quasi-autonomous authority without accountability to central command or Government authority. While Ntaganda, Makenga and others have asserted that the terms of the 2009 agreements central to their interests were not implemented, their recourse to an armed mutiny is not an acceptable means to address their grievances. It now threatens a general destabilization of the Kivus and the region and dramatically increases the general threat to millions of civilians.

Ntaganda did not receive as broad support for the mutiny as he anticipated, and the response of the Congolese Government has been effective, including facilitating the continued presence in loyal military units of large numbers of troops loyal to the Congrès national pour la défense du peuple and successfully persuading many other deserting troops to resume their posts without negative consequences. That has substantially reduced the numbers available to Ntaganda's mutiny and to the parallel M-23 movement, started by Makenga shortly afterwards.

The relationship between Ntaganda and Makenga is not clear, and the M-23 movement strongly denies association with Ntaganda, possibly because of the outstanding International Criminal Court arrest warrant against him. However, Ntaganda and Makenga clearly share fundamental positions, interests and objectives.

We have been working in close collaboration with the Congolese Government, and specifically the FARDC, since the beginning of these events in early April, to seek to limit to the extent possible injuries to the civilian population, as much as feasible to provide aid to victims and displaced populations, to contain the area of active fighting and to restore order as quickly and effectively as possible. The mutinous forces were successfully driven out of their base areas relatively quickly, eventually establishing themselves in a small pocket of less than 100 square kilometres near the town

of Bunagana, in the eastern part of Virunga National Park adjacent to the Ugandan and Rwandan borders.

Major arms caches, apparently belonging to Ntanganda's and Makenga's forces, respectively including roughly 25 tons and 32 tons of arms and ammunition, were seized in May by FARDC forces. Estimates of the size of the mutinous forces vary, but generally indicate several hundred combatants since the fighting became concentrated in the Bunagana area. Almost all civilians have fled the immediate area.

The FARDC have concentrated substantial forces and arms around this pocket to gain control of the mutinous force positions. We have established jointly manned defensive positions with the FARDC in key strategic locations adjacent to the area of fighting, for example, around the town of Bunagana, aimed at ensuring that potential offensive actions of the mutinous forces can not successfully extend to threaten those areas.

The fighting has produced major displacements of civilians, including many who have fled across adjacent borders. In addition, the FDLR and numerous Congolese groups, including at least some previously working with Bosco Ntaganda, have sought to profit from the general increase in instability by stepping up their own activity, compounding the damaging effects on the civilian population.

We have, for example, credible information regarding large-scale killings and other serious crimes committed in North and South Kivu. Those include the apparent deliberate targeting by the FDLR and a network of xenophobic domestic armed groups, generally identified as Raiya Mutomboki, of each other's dependents, primarily unarmed women and children. Most often, those attacks occur sufficiently far from any FARDC or MONUSCO presence to minimize the prospects of intervention until after the killing is done.

All of that activity has exacerbated, as well, the ongoing serious problem of rape and other forms of sexual violence. It has also greatly limited humanitarian access throughout the region, imposing further hardships on the population.

We have deployed MONUSCO forces and stepped up our operations significantly throughout the affected area, and the recent addition of attack and other military helicopters has been invaluable to our response capability. Our resources have, however, been stretched to the limits attempting to cover developing hot spots, and the overall situation in North Kivu has been deteriorating.

That is in dramatic contrast to the situation prior to the start of the mutiny. MONUSCO and FARDC had worked together closely early this year to plan a series of joint operations in North and South Kivu to target the FDLR and other armed groups, which included unprecedented steps to minimize the impact of those operations on civilians, establish monitoring centres and provide for humanitarian access, as well as include a stabilization operational phase, or a holding of cleared areas to prevent the return of armed groups, an action previously lacking usually.

Those jointly planned operations had been under way in South Kivu in March and were showing very promising results. For example, the highest number of FDLR combatant and dependant repatriations over the last 18 months had been recorded in March, a result certainly arising from the South Kivu operations. They built on a generally increasing trend of FDLR repatriation achieved in recent months, further weakening the FDLR as a part of the overall strategy to put an end to that long-standing threat.

Related North Kivu joint operations were to get under way in April with the aim of further increasing that pressure and trend. Unfortunately, both the South and the North Kivu operations were suspended as a result of the mutiny. Not surprisingly, we have seen, since the suspension, a dramatic reduction in FDLR repatriations, with further damage arising from the Ntaganda and Makenga actions.

As is clear, it is important to put an end to the mutiny as soon as possible for multiple reasons. In addition to permitting the return home of large numbers of displaced civilians, that would also permit a timely resumption of coordinated efforts to target armed groups in the Kivus and southern Ituri District, including military operations. Furthermore, a variety of other related actions, including stabilization, conflict resolution and economic development programmes, all threatened by the renewed instability, should resume.

All, of course, should be considered in the context of the reinforcement and augmentation of State authority throughout the region, an essential condition for basic order, security and economic and social development for the region.

Prime Minister Augustin Matata Ponyo Mapon has underscored to me his concern about the threat that the mutiny and its pernicious effects pose to his agenda of economic reform and development, as well as the obvious direct terrible effects on the civilian population. I am encouraged by the important senior-level delegation that the Prime Minister led last week to the region accompanied by a number of senior-level ministers and other officials to see for themselves what is happening and gain a better understanding of the current situation, the serious problems being faced, and the short- and longer-term options available to deal with them.

I must also note, as members of the Council are aware, that there have been recent reports of support being provided to the mutinous forces from across the Rwandan border. Within MONUSCO, we have no means of independently confirming or verifying allegations of actions outside of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I will state that for obvious reasons it is very important for all actions possible to be taken to put an end to any or all external support that the mutinous forces may receive. I appeal to all Member States in the region and beyond to investigate such information as may be available to the extent possible, to make that information available to the relevant national and international bodies and to take all actions necessary to ensure that any external support is stopped.

The people of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo have already suffered too much and for too long, and any actions that prolong violence and armed conflict in the region must stop. In that regard, I applaud the recent establishment of the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre in Goma under the auspices of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), as well as actions by the ICGLR to monitor and control illegal regional trade in conflict minerals, and activities to promote cross-border contacts, such as the regional Governors meeting in Burundi organized by the Economic Community of the Great Lake Countries.

As a final note on security threats, I will also report that the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continue to represent a threat not only to northeastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, but to other countries in the region as well. The overall activity of the Lord's Resistance Army in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has shown little change in recent months, with LRA attacks tending to follow small individual unit requirements, which often include kidnapping and violent attacks in addition to the looting of target villages.

Regardless of trends, however, the brutal LRA actions continue to provoke enormous fear throughout the region where they operate. We have continued to work closely with the FARDC in proactive operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo designed to forestall larger-scale LRA attacks, to track and respond to LRA activity through the Joint Information and Operations Centre in Dungu, and to do all that is possible to facilitate regional coordination and information-sharing, including increasing the effectiveness of targeted programmes to promote repatriation. We have supported, and will continue to support, regional initiatives promoted by the Africa Union and supported by the United Nations Office for Central Africa to address this threat and increase coordination and information-sharing among all forces in the region as much as possible.

I should also note that MONUSCO has now established a resident military presence in Bas-Uélé district, an initiative long advocated by many humanitarian agencies and shared by MONUSCO.

Much of the reporting and analysis work done most recently by the joint assessment process established in 2010 under Council resolution 1925 (2010) was performed prior to the outbreak of the mutiny in the Kivus in early April. I will state, however, that in my view the process conducted by the Congolese Government and MONUSCO provides an excellent vehicle for the analysis of overall threat conditions, provides useful mechanisms for the discussion of fast-breaking developments, such as the mutiny, and furnishes an invaluable basis for decisions regarding overall deployments and other actions.

Pursuant to the latest assessments, for example, we are now examining the need for a continued MONUSCO military presence in Equateur province, albeit already at modest levels, a legacy of the 2009 problems in that region. We are in frequent contact at multiple levels regarding a number of other issues and developments based on the joint assessment process, and I would strongly encourage the Council to continue authorization and support for that facility.

The new institutions of Government arising from the problematic 2011 national elections have, frankly, taken longer to be established than I would have hoped.

Nonetheless, the new National Assembly has now put in place new internal procedures, Assembly officers and standing committees. The officers include two members of the opposition party, the Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social, including the newly elected Assembly Second Vice-President Timothée Nkisi Kombo, and all committees include opposition representation and some presiding officers. I look forward to building MONUSCO relationships with the new National Assembly to support and facilitate their work and their understanding of MONUSCO and general United Nations programme activities.

In the executive branch, the new Government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Augustin Matata Ponyo Mapon, recently assumed office and includes two members drawn from opposition parties. I, the two Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and other MONUSCO officials have had initial introductory meetings with a number of ministers. I look forward to continuing those contacts and relationships when I return to Kinshasa. I strongly believe that it is in the interests of all parties for MONUSCO to have a strong and ongoing dialogue with regard to programme implementation and constructive collaborative relationships, as well as good collaborative relationships with relevant Government agencies and officials. I am firmly committed to doing everything possible to ensure that is the case. While I have been here in New York, I am very pleased that Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ms. Leila Zerrougui, was able to accompany Prime Minister Matata Ponyo Mapon and his delegation on last week's very important trip to the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. I hope that trip will make an important contribution towards a continuing strong and effective partnership.

The establishment of those bodies, however, underscores the fact that there are many challenges ahead for ensuring the successful conduct of the upcoming provincial and local elections. Provincial elections are needed to elect new provincial legislative bodies, which in turn are responsible for electing national senators and provincial governors. Local elections, which were never held in the initial 2006 electoral cycle, are also very important. It is clear, however, that steps are required to ensure that the problems of the 2011 exercise are not repeated. In that regard, I anticipate that a report soon expected to be presented by the Independent National Electoral Commission to the National Assembly will provide a basis for a national discussion of the past and future election process. That, in turn, could have an important impact on how things are to go forward to complete the election cycle.

Major donors, other partners and the United Nations have expressed concerns about the 2011 election irregularities. The Independent National Electoral Commission itself has completed a review that includes extensive recommendations for changes to be adopted for future elections. It is entirely possible that the anticipated National Assembly debate will propose other significant recommendations. All of those recommendations will likely be critical to an assessment by donors, the Council and other partners in terms of engagement with, and support for, the provincial and local elections. It is clearly of paramount importance to have conditions in place that are conducive to credible, transparent and democratic elections. For the most part, those include actions and management by the Commission to ensure effective and timely organizational preparations, adequate checks and other procedures to prevent fraud, abuses or other irregularities, and full and complete implementation plans in place, including critical compilation and verification procedures.

The Government as well will need to do everything possible to ensure free conditions for all to participate. The Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuel et de la communication also needs strong and appropriate actions to facilitate full and free media access and coverage. In that regard, I salute the recent decision of Government authorities to investigate reports of serious human rights violations and other violence committed during the 2011 election process. I reiterate that we will do everything possible to facilitate and advance those investigations and associated appropriate judicial actions. Also, under the guidance of the Security Council, we will actively assess progress towards the organization of provincial and local elections to determine the appropriate and needed levels of support to achieve free and fair, credible elections. I know that major donors are also conducting their own similar assessments to determine potential future financial support. Obviously, I very much hope that the process can move forward in a timely and productive manner to achieve free and democratic elections at the earliest time practical, as such elections are clearly important for the Congolese people, for the continued consolidation of a democratic process as well as for further progress towards the achievement of the decentralization goals that the Congolese people have set for themselves.

The security situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is sobering, especially in North Kivu province. It is important not to forget, however, the very important and considerable progress that has been achieved in a broad variety of areas since the transition marking the formal end of war, in particular in recent years. Clearly, it is of vital importance to recover from the security setbacks in the Kivus as soon as possible. It is also important, however, to move forward on a broader agenda aimed at addressing the key underlying causes of conflict in the eastern of the country and at ensuring much needed durable security and development throughout the country.

The stabilization and general development agenda in eastern Congo has accomplished much under the general framework of the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the International Security and Stabilization Support programmes. Many roads have been opened, and court facilities, police stations and other facilities have been built. But it is also important to ensure that personnel are deployed to work in those facilities, to identify and solve problems, and generally to extend and strengthen the reach of State authority and institutions.

In my view, more focus needs to be placed on how fundamental land disputes and other issues underlying inter-community tensions can be resolved. As we move into a new phase of the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan and, it is to be hoped, establish a parallel framework for efforts in other parts of the country under the prospective peace consolidation programme, it is right and proper that all parties review and revise as appropriate the priorities, operations and programmes being implemented. That process is already under way, and its importance is obviously complemented by the establishment of a new national Government. I look forward to the results of those reviews and to seeing how we in MONUSCO and the United Nations agencies may be more effective in realizing the mutually set goals for those programmes.

I also look forward to working with the members of the new Government to look at how security sector issues can be most effectively addressed, and institutions strengthened as well. I am pleased with results from police training and related programmes, which I believe have been effective in helping expand the capacity of the Congolese National Police. In that regard, I would again appeal to all donors for additional resources that would permit us to expand and augment those programmes. Likewise, I am optimistic that the United Nations and donors can do even more to support Government programmes and priorities to build on the very encouraging progress already achieved in civilian and military justice systems.

In the military area, I look forward to viewing anew with the new Government how we can even more effectively utilize our operational partnership to end security threats by armed groups as quickly as possible and to explore options for doing more to bolster and support FARDC capabilities. In that regard, I would reiterate calls on all partners to review what resources may be available to support Congolese military training, professionalism and reform programmes.

Those are not small challenges. I am convinced, however, that beyond the current turmoil we see in the present security situation, there exist major opportunities and prospects for significant progress in all of those areas. I can assure the Council that I, MONUSCO and the United Nations agencies, constituting the United Nations country team presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, are committed to doing everything possible towards those ends in the most effective and timely way possible.

(*spoke in French*)

Finally, I again wish to convey my sincere gratitude to the members of the Security Council and to the international community for the support that has been given to the Mission and the implementation of its mandate. The Mission and the Congolese people, which still need that support, have benefited considerably, in particular in the context of the recent worrying events that took place in the Kivus. Without that support, it would not be possible to consolidate the significant progress that has been made in recent years on the route to lasting peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I therefore count on that sustained support as well as on the support of MONUSCO personnel and of the United Nations agencies, upon which I rely greatly and whose commitment and constant efforts merit due recognition.

(*spoke in English*)

I give my thanks to them, as well as to the Security Council for its support.

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): I thank Mr. Meece for his briefing.

I now give the floor to the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Mr. Mukongo Ngay (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (*spoke in French*): I would like first of all to congratulate you, Mr. President, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of June and to say how honoured we are to see China, a friendly country, steering the Council's deliberations today. I would like to assure you, Sir, of my delegation's support for the success of your very noble task, and to thank you for having given me the opportunity to address the Council at this meeting on the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), an issue of vital importance to my country, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate your predecessor, Ambassador Mehdiyev of Azerbaijan, on his outstanding Security Council presidency last month.

I would particularly like to thank Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who has spared no effort in his quest for solutions to restore lasting peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since his accession to the head of the Organization. The positive efforts of MONUSCO and of his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mr. Roger Meece, whose presence here I welcome, should be underscored, in particular at this time when our own sources have established beyond doubt, as MONUSCO reported at the very beginning, that Rwandan elements, estimated at between 200 and 300 men, who continue to fight within the ranks of the rebels of Bosco Ntaganda's M-23 movement, were recruited, trained and deployed from Rwanda. That support continues since, despite the 38 tons of equipment recovered by the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC), the insurgents' firepower has increased since they moved closed to the Rwandan border.

To return to the subject of my remarks this morning, my statement covers the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2012/355), the main points of which Mr. Meece has just outlined. My statement will focus on three key points, namely, MONUSCO's mandate, the joint assessment mechanism and the restructuring of the Independent National Electoral Commission.

As is often the case, the conclusion of MONUSCO's mandate, which the Council is about to renew today, coincides with the resurgence of violence in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo as an immediate consequence of the desertion of some elements of the armed forces that came under the command of Mr. Ntaganda. He has been subject to an International Criminal Court arrest warrant since 2006. He thought that he would be able to evade it by peacefully seeking refuge within our armed forces.

However, with his arrest looming, he did not hesitate to defect and launch a mutiny against the national army in a part of the country already gravely affected by the destabilizing actions of foreign and national armed groups that are raging there. As can be expected, such conflicts have caused the massive displacement of people from the affected areas within the country and to neighbouring countries.

But what then is the rationale behind the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo? Unwavering in his resolve to support the stabilization and peacebuilding efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, when he was in Kinshasa for the fiftieth anniversary of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in June 2010, the Secretary-General said that we must certainly continue to give priority to the protection of civilians, in particular women, who bear a disproportionate burden. The Secretary-General pledged to spare no effort in combating that very grave violation of fundamental rights.

Today, I am pleased to note that MONUSCO's mandate will be renewed in respect of the Secretary-General's vision, pursuant to the spirit and the letter of resolution 1925 (2010), of 28 May 2010. The protection of civilians displaced or threatened by clashes must continue to be at the heart of the Council's concerns. That is one of the main reasons behind the reconfiguration of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo into the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At the time, the Council emphasized that the protection of civilians should be the priority in deciding on the usage of available capacities and resources. It authorized MONUSCO to

use all necessary means to fulfil its protection mandate, which includes the effective protection of civilians.

Likewise, the idea of refocusing MONUSCO's action on the Kivus, where foreign and national armed groups rage, must underpin any extension of the mandate of that United Nations Mission. That is our understanding of the MONUSCO mandate that the Council will renew, and the justification of the importance of the United Nations Mission to the Congolese populations in the affected areas, whether they be in Rutshuru-Lubero, Walikale-Masisi or Kitchanga in North Kivu, or in Bunyakiri-Hombo in South Kivu.

In paragraph 86 of the report, the Secretary-General rightly commends the close cooperation and enhanced dialogue between the United Nations and the Democratic Republic of the Congo authorities. We also commend it. However, for the Government, whose position has remained unchanged since MONUSCO's establishment, the work of the joint assessment team, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1925 (2010), must take priority in renewing MONUSCO's mandate. Indeed, the resolution gave the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and MONUSCO three major goals, with concrete results t be achieved for each.

With regard to the findings of the joint assessments on the military operations and to reducing the threat posed by armed groups, the fact remains that the operations led by the FARDC, with MONUSCO's support, have drastically reduced the operational capacities of the armed groups, even though, owing to their number, their criminal activities are still a threat to the population's security in some of the country's remote areas.

Progress in reducing the threat against the population's security and in improving the conditions for the Government's handling of that security has been noted. With regard to the resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Government to effectively protect the population and to increasingly take on MONUSCO's security functions, work to provide the Democratic Republic of the Congo with effective security forces is under way and will continue.

Reports of the FARDC's reorganization, with actions to identify and to manage troops, equipment and training through the reopening of academies, schools or training centres, the reorganization of forces into regiments, the relaunching of officer training and the retraining of existing troops, are encouraging. Now is the time to ask MONUSCO to resume joint FARDC-MONUSCO operations against national or foreign armed groups.

In terms of performance, from 2008 to 2012, cooperation between MONUSCO and the FARDC has proved productive. To take but one example, the Lord's Resistance Army, which raged in Orientale province, has gone from 1,200 troops in 2008 to almost zero today. The roads from Dungu to Doruma, fro Faradje to Watsa and from Dungu to Bangadi, once clos d to all traffic, have now been reopened.

Things have certainly changed since the insurgents who deserted the ranks of the Congolese army at the start of April turned their weapons against the regular army. Everything leads us to believe, however, that, in terms of balance of forces on the ground, the serious upheavals created by the mutiny could be totally brought under control, provided that the proven involvement in and support for the mutiny on the part of neighbouring countries ceases. Already, we should note that, from Goma to the foothills of Masisi, the Congolese army has taken up positions and calm has returned, and the rebels who crossed the national park have now moved back to the border.

Be that as it may, the Government is determined to put a military end to the war in the territories occupied by the armed groups, whether Congolese and foreign, as stated by the Prime Minister and head of Government, Mr. Augustin Matata Ponyo Mapon, upon his arrival in Bunagana, North Kivu, at the head of a major Government delegation on Thursday, 7 June.

With regard to the Congolese National Police, we would note the training of the border police, the deployment of police units emanating from armed groups, the retraining of police forces by MONUSCO, and the promulgation a year ago of the organic law on the organization and functioning of the National Police.

With regard to improving the rule of law throughout the country through the establishment of civil administration, the guarantor of the rule of law, which is our third goal, we note that the legitimate authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo control virtually all of the territory that was once under the control of armed groups. Today, the Congolese National Police is present virtually throughout all of the liberated territories.

The judicial apparatus is increasingly present and is becoming increasingly functional. New civil

prosecutors have been recruited, trained and deployed in sensitive areas. Moreover, in provinces where there have been atrocities, mobile military and civilian courts have been brought in, with the support of MONUSCO, to resolve the problem of poor access to courts and tribunals in places where violations have taken place. In that respect, I should like to refer to paragraph 46 of the Secretary-General's report.

The struggle against impunity continues without leniency. Charges have been brought against members of armed groups, the National Police and the FARDC, and even against corrupt magistrates and economic operators, for serious violations of human rights, which have often resulted in long prison terms, even life imprisonment. In that respect, the Government supports the process of establishing prosecution support cells that MONUSCO launched to help the victims of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In conclusion, there is a need for us to take strategic decisions that, inter alia, allow the Government to ensure security, good governance, the consolidation of the rule of law and the economic development of the country. To do that, we are duty-bound to work together to define parameters that will allow us to draw a timetable for the disengagement of United Nations troops while the training of the Congolese army continues. More specifically, it is a matter of working on a road map devoted to an effective and tested transition from a peacekeeping operation to a peacebuilding operation, an operation for supporting the stability of the country.

On a different tack, as a stabilization mandate, MONUSCO's mandate requires a transition to economic recovery after a number of years of instability. The Democratic Republic of the Congo already has a stabilization and reconstruction plan for areas emerging from armed conflict and an International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy for the province of North Kivu that extends to cover the districts of Haut-Uélé and Bas-Uélé in Orientale province, the province of Maniema, the district of North Tanganyika to Katanga, as well as the districts of Sud-Ubangui and Equateur in Equateur province.

It is therefore natural, when considering the economic recovery and social rehabilitation and integration components of the stabilization and reconstruction programmes, to think of the need to reassess them and adapt them to the realities of the time. The regions of the north and west, while having been free of conflict, are facing the repercussions of instability in the east of the country. We hope that the implementation of the stabilization and reconstruction programme and the programme drafted by the United Nations country team aimed at consolidating and developing the Democratic Republic of the Congo should take into account that dimension of the matter.

I now come to the restructuring of the Independent National Electoral Commission, one of the most controversial subjects, both within and outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In paragraphs 76 and 77 of his report, the Secretary-General stresses the need to restore the credibility of the Commission. I would like to reassure everyone here that the Government fully shares that concern and is about to review the Commission. Within the Commission itself, a process of self-criticism has also begun.

To give greater credibility to the next elections, the Commission has adopted a series of measures, including intensifying consultations with its various partners; drafting timetables that take into account the technical and operational demands; conducting advocacy with the State and all partners for the reallocation of revenues to new expenditures dictated by operational needs; defining a vision and intensifying its consultations with stakeholders, such as media, political parties and other partners in the process; stabilizing the electoral register and making it more reliable by including those who have been omitted; reopening dialogue with the political class on the subject of the electoral register; and strengthening the criteria for recruiting and training electoral agents, and more specifically those working in polling stations and in local centres for the compilation of results.

It is under that new impetus that the Commission published on 6 June the timetable for provincial, senatorial and gubernatorial elections. According to the timetable, three dates have been set aside for the holding of the various elections, which will conclude the electoral process that began on 28 November 2011 with the presidential and legislative elections. The date of 25 February 2013 has been designated for provincial elections, 5 June 2013 for senatorial elections, and 22 June 2013 for elections for governors and vice-governors of provinces.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate my Government's willingness to continue its partnership with MONUSCO with regard to military operations

against armed groups, justice and the struggle against impunity, as well as in consolidating authority of the State, and in support of the future reconfiguration of MONUSCO. I would also like to reassure all interested parties that the reforms launched last year in the security sector have continued with a view to establishing a police and army that is fully able to guarantee security throughout the country and improving the already favourable conditions for the restoration of economic and social development.

Likewise, I would also like to call on the international community and on friendly countries that wish to do so to come to our country to make major investment and participate in our country's development and economic recovery. The potential of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the vivacity of its population could enable win-win cooperation. Some countries have already understood that, and we call on others to follow in their footsteps and help us along that road.

Finally, when the Council is called on to take action on the extension of the MONUSCO mandate at the end of the consultations that will soon be under way, the people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo expect it to condemn, in the strongest terms, the Bosco Ntaganda mutiny, which has disrupted our joint efforts to stabilize and consolidate peace in the Democratic Republic. The Council will also, we expect, condemn and remind States in the subregion to respect the commitments that they freely agreed to — that would be justice.

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): There are no further names inscribed on my list. I now invite Council members to informal consultations to continue our discussion on the subject.

The meeting rose at 11.10 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.6786

Security Council

Sixty-seventh year

Provisional

6786th meeting

Tuesday, 12 June 2012, 3 p.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Li Baodong	(China)
Members:	Azerbaijan	Mr. Mehdiyev
	Colombia	Mr. Osorio
	France	Mr. Briens
	Germany	Mr. Wittig
	Guatemala	Mr. Rosenthal
	India	Mr. Manjeev Singh Puri
	Morocco	Mr. Bouchaara
	Pakistan	Mr. Tarar
	Portugal	Mr. Moraes Cabral
	Russian Federation	Mr. Pankin
	South Africa	Mr. Mashabane
	Togo	Mr. Mbeou
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Parham
	United States of America	Mrs. DiCarlo

Agenda

Non-proliferation

Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-506.

12-36982 (E)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Non-proliferation

Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

At this meeting, the Security Council will hear a briefing by Ambassador Néstor Osorio, Permanent Representative of Colombia, in his capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).

I now give the floor to Ambassador Osorio.

Mr. Osorio (Colombia) (*spoke in Spanish*): I have the honour to present the 90-day report of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), in accordance with paragraph 18 (h) of the resolution. The report covers the period from 21 March to 11 June 2012.

During the reporting period, the Committee held informal consultations on 1 June. The Committee also continued to carry out its duties through informal exchanges and the no-objection procedure envisioned by paragraph 15 of the guidelines for the conduct of its work.

During the informal consultations of 1 June, the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts briefed the Committee on the Panel's 2012 final report (S/2012/395). She stressed that the Panel of Experts had concluded that, while sanctions were effective in slowing the prohibited nuclear and ballistic missiles programmes of the Islamic Republic of Iran by increasing the cost of procuring certain items, sanctions had not yet compelled that country to accept a negotiated solution. The Coordinator noted also the uneven implementation of Security Council resolutions by States and recommended that all States be reminded of the need to report incidents of non-compliance. She reviewed the Panel's most recent outreach activities, which included consultations with States and participation in conferences and seminars. Pointing to the report's recommendations and conclusions and their usefulness for the 193 States Members of the Organization, the Coordinator expressed hope that the Committee would agree on the report's publication.

Committee members welcomed the Panel's final report, which was characterized by some as being of very good quality, well-researched and meeting high methodological standards. Several Committee members asked that the Committee follow up on the reports by regularly considering new names of individuals and entities on the list; issuing notices with guidelines for implementing the resolution; and publishing the reports in the quickest possible time frame. Other Committee members stressed the need for the Panel to continue to work within its mandate. Several members requested that the open briefing of the Chair be held soon with the participation of the Panel. Noting the linkages with other sanctions regimes, several Committee members recommended that the Panel explore possible synergies with other expert groups.

During the reporting period, the Committee agreed to add two additional individuals and one entity to the list of persons and entities subject to United Nations sanctions that were involved in incidents of non-compliance reported to the Committee and investigated by the Panel of Experts. On 24 May 2012, the Committee sent a note verbale to all Member States informing them of those designations. The Committee will continue to discharge its mandate, as appropriate.

The Committee has received a number of communications relating to the implementation of the relevant Security Council measures. One State transmitted, on 21 May, a report on the shipments confiscated by its respective authorities during the first quarter of 2012 and measures taken

> "to prevent transit of any shipments to and from the Islamic Republic of Iran which are suspected to contain prohibited items that can be used in Iran's nuclear and missile programmes".

The Committee, assisted by the Panel of Experts, is following up on this communication.

Another State sought clarification on whether a certain Iranian individual was the same person as the individual whose name appears on the Committee's consolidated list. A third State inquired whether certain items would contribute to the development of technologies in support of Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities. Lastly, a State asked for guida ce with respect to the scope and application of the assets-freeze

measures imposed by the Council through its resolutions on the Islamic Republic of Iran. In all of those cases, the Committee is gathering information from its members in preparing its responses.

With regard to the incidents reported, on 23 March, the Committee sent letters to six Member States concerning a previously reported inspection and seizure, on 28 August 2010, of a container on board the vessel MS Finland. The Committee received communications in connection with this case concerning a transfer of arms and related materiel from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Syrian Arab Republic. In response to the Committee letter asking for additional information regarding its involvement in this incident, the Syrian Arab Republic denied that the items were destined for one of its ports. Another State informed the Committee that it was still collecting information regarding the shipment and the company involved and asked for a deadline extension.

The Committee, with the assistance of the Panel of Experts, answered a general query sent by the Council of Bureaux, which represents the International Association of National Motor Insurers' Bureaux, regarding the sanctions measures and their application.

During the reporting period, the Committee received three notes verbales from a Member State containing notifications with reference to paragraph 5 of resolution 1737 (2006) and paragraph 4 of resolution 1747 (2007) concerning payments made under a contract entered into prior to the listing of a person or entity.

On 29 March, the Committee adopted its annual report for 2011.

The Committee, with the participation of the Panel of Experts, will hold, in the afternoon of 9 July, in Conference Room 5, the open briefing that was previously announced. The purpose of the meeting is to present the Committee and Panel's mandates and activities and to answer questions. Missions to the United Nations will be officially notified of this event in due course.

Regarding the Panel's activities, the Panel submitted to the Committee a report regarding a previously reported violation. As previously mentioned, the Panel also submitted its final report on 9 May, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1984 (2011). The final report will be issued as Security Council document S/2012/395. I would also like to recall that, by its resolution 2049 (2012), adopted on 7 June, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 9 July 2013.

With respect to the issue of national implementation of sanctions measures, I would like to note that on 30 April, the Panel of Experts transmitted to the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) (i) of the Committee's programme of work, a quarterly assessment of the reports on the implementation of the resolutions submitted by Member States pursuant to paragraph 31 of resolution 1929 (2010), for the period from 1 February to 30 April 2012.

On the same issue, I am happy to note that, during the reporting period, the Committee received communications from Viet Nam and Luxembourg transmitting their respective reports on the implementation of resolution 1929 (2010). On that note, I conclude my report.

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): I thank His Excellency Ambassador Osorio for his briefing.

I shall now give the floor to the members of the Security Council. I wish to request that Council members limit their statements to no more than five minutes, in order to enable the Council to carry out its work expeditiously.

Mrs. DiCarlo (United States of America): I also thank Ambassador Osorio for his briefing today. Over the past three months, we have had new reminders that Iran's illicit nuclear programme remains one of the gravest threats to international peace and security before the Council.

Since we last met (see S/PV.6737), the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has reported, yet again, that Iran has continued to expand and accelerate its prohibited uranium enrichment activities and heavy water-related work, in contravention of the Council's multiple resolutions. Iran continues to install centrifuges at Natanz and the Fordow fuel enrichment plant, near Qom, two previously clandestine facilities. Iran continues to accumulate a stockpile of low-enriched uranium, enough for several nuclear weapons if further enriched to higher levels. Iran continues to enrich uranium to nearly 20 per cent, a level that is close to weapons grade, in quantities that exceed its declared needs.

Those technical developments alone are alarming. But international concern is compounded by Iran's repeated denial of IAEA requests for access to the

locations, documents and personnel required to resolve outstanding issues related to the possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear programme.

We welcome ongoing discussions between Iran and the IAEA. But those discussions must produce results, unlike similar discussions in the past. We regret that, to date, Iran has not followed through on its reported agreement to comply with the IAEA's structured approach for resolving the Agency's concerns about the possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme. Success will only be measured and defined by Iran's actual actions. It is not enough to merely sign a document. Iran must take the steps necessary to resolve the longstanding issues with its nuclear programme, without further delay.

Those developments remind us of the continuing importance of the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). We fully support the Committee's decision last month to impose targeted sanctions on two Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps individuals and one entity involved in arms smuggling. That action also sends the clear message that there are consequences for those who assist in the evasion of sanctions. We urge the Committee to make more such designations in the near future.

We also commend the Panel of Experts on the sanctions imposed on Iran for its excellent work and we welcome the Council's renewal last month of the Panel's annual mandate. The Panel recently produced a well-researched final report (S/2012/395). It has continued to adhere to high methodological standards and has carried out its mandate in a professional manner.

We note with great concern the Panel's recent characterization of Syria as a central party to illicit Iranian arms transfers. That finding is all the more troubling in the light of the recent violence perpetrated against the Syrian people. Over the past two years, the Panel has assembled substantial evidence proving Syria's role as a repeat violator of United Nations sanctions on Iran. Syria's refusal to implement its United Nations obligations should be a matter of central concern to the Council.

We also note the troubling information regarding Iran's continued launches using ballistic missile technology, in violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1929 (2010). Iran's continued missile activity, as well as its links to North Korea's prohibited ballistic missile-related activities, merits further scrutiny.

The United States remains determined to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon, and we remain committed to doing so through a comprehensive dual-track approach that includes both pressure and diplomatic engagement.

Since the Council's last meeting, the permanent five plus one group (P5+1) and Iran have held two rounds of talks, first on 14 April in Istanbul and then in Baghdad on 23 and 24 May. Preparations are now under way for a third round of talks, in Moscow, next week.

In Baghdad, as part of our agreement in Istanbul, the P5+1 laid out clear proposals to begin to address the Iranian nuclear issue through initial confidence-building. That included proposals dealing with the previously undeclared enrichment facility at Fordow and all aspects of Iran's nearly 20 per cent enrichment.

We also put ideas on the table regarding reciprocal steps we would be prepared to take. We have said repeatedly that the window for diplomacy is not open-ended. We have sought to impress upon Iran the urgency of the situation and have made clear that we will not engage in an endless process of talks that do not produce concrete results.

We remain firm, clear and united in seeking a swift diplomatic resolution of the concerns about Iran's nuclear programme. The P5+1 are ready for serious negotiations. We hope that Iran will decide to take concrete steps to address the international community's concerns.

Mr. Pankin (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): We are grateful to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), Mr. Néstor Osorio, Permanent Representative of Colombia, for his briefing on the Committee's work.

During the reporting period, the Committee continued to actively carry out its assigned tasks. In view of the heightened sensitivity of the sanctions issue, it is particularly important for the Committee to act in a balanced and objective manner, without violating its mandate. That must continue in the future as well.

We note certain progress in the work of the Committee's Panel of Experts. The latest report of the Panel (S/2012/395) seems more balanced as compared to previous documents, while the majority of recommendations fall mostly within the mandate. It is important that the Experts build their activities on an

impartial, independent basis while using only reliable sources and credible information.

Russia fully complies with all Security Council sanctions against Iran. However, we believe that the effectiveness of the sanctions regime and, overall, the collective nature and unified action of the international community on outstanding issues concerning the Iranian nuclear programme are being hampered by additional unilateral restrictions.

In a number of cases, the sanctions can have an extraterritorial effect, which is categorically unacceptable from an international legal point of view. The members of the international community must scrupulously comply with relevant Security Council resolutions, and not violate them.

Russia has always called for a solution to matters linked to the Iranian nuclear programme based upon purely mutual political, diplomatic methods carried out incrementally and with respect for the interests of the participants in the negotiations. The six international negotiators have made concrete proposals on the Iranian nuclear programme that have been submitted to Iran during the negotiating round in Baghdad on 23 and 24 May. We trust that the upcoming meeting in Moscow on 18 and 19 June will include the start of comprehensive consideration of the proposals. We trust that all delegations, including Iran, will come to the Russian capitol ready for a constructive dialogue, which will allow us to achieve positive results, including a gradual convergence of positions and further progress aimed at the resolution of existing differences.

Of course, we understand that in Moscow we will not be able to agree on all of the issues concerning the parties. However we think that the negotiating process must absolutely continue beyond the upcoming round.

Mr. Wittig (Germany): I also thank Ambassador Osorio for his briefing.

The Iranian nuclear programme remains one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. The E3+3 group of countries continue to strive for a diplomatic solution to the issues revolving around Iran's nuclear programme. We have engaged in new rounds of negotiations in Istanbul and Baghdad. We have reached an agreement with Iran regarding the next round of talks, which are to take place in Moscow on 18 and 19 June. In our view, the Moscow meeting should bring about substantial progress.

Meetings for the sake of meetings are not what we are aiming at. We call on Iran to engage seriously in meaningful discussions on concrete steps aimed at restoring confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. It is now up to Iran to seize the moment and take the negotiations forward in a constructive spirit.

We are seriously concerned about Iran's lack of cooperation to date, despite the many efforts made by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The latest round of talks between the IAEA and Iran failed to produce any concrete results. Granting the IAEA access to Parchin is still an outstanding issue. We also regret that, according to IAEA reports, Iran is continuing to step up its uranium enrichment activities at the Fordow and Natanz facilities. It remains imperative that Iran intensify its cooperation with the Agency with a view to resolving all outstanding substantive issues.

Against that background, it is crucial that the existing sanctions regime be properly implemented by all Member States. The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and its Panel of Experts have an important role to play in that regard. Last week, the Security Council voted unanimously to extend the Panel's mandate for another year. The fact that all 15 members supported the extension demonstrates their wholehearted backing for the Panel's work.

We welcome the latest report of the Panel of Experts (S/2012/395). We consider it a useful and well-researched document that should help Member States in their implementation efforts. The Council has released that final report to a broader membership. That is an important step — not only for reasons of transparency but also in the interests of providing the United Nations membership with appropriate guidance on sanctions implementation. We welcome the planned open briefing in July, at which the Committee Chairman will explain to the broader United Nations membership how to implement the Iran resolutions most effectively.

Germany stands ready to engage in a serious dialogue on the valuable recommendations made in the report. One important recommendation has been particularly highlighted. We strongly support the listing of sanctions violators, since that demonstrates that anyone who disregards the Council's resolution will face consequences. As the Committee Chairman reported today, the Committee has agreed to the listing of two individuals and one entity involved in sanctions

violations. We are keen to see the Committee continue to operate effectively in such a manner.

It is deplorable that Iran continues to be in violation of its international obligations. We reiterate our concern over the weapons exports from Iran to other countries, especially to Syria, but also to Hizbullah. The Panel must continue to investigate incidents wherever and whenever deemed necessary.

Let me reiterate our determination to find a diplomatic solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. We remain ready to pursue a dialogue with Iran aimed at restoring international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of the Iranian nuclear programme. It is in that spirit that we will approach the negotiations in Moscow next week.

Mr. Mashabane (South Africa): We wish to thank Ambassador Osorio for his briefing to the Council. We also wish to congratulate the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010) on the recent extension of its mandate, as well as to thank it for the report submitted to the Committee in May (S/2012/395).

We welcome the Chairman's report to the Council on the informal meeting on 1 June. We find that to be a good step forward in the interests of transparency. In that regard, we continue to emphasize that any action of the Committee should enjoy the consensus of its members and should remain focused on attaining a peaceful solution to the Iranian nuclear issue.

South Africa is encouraged by the ongoing engagement between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Iran over concerns about the Iranian nuclear programme. We believe that that engagement is consistent with decisions taken at the November 2011 session of the IAEA Board of Governors. We note that, as a result of Director General Amano's visit to Tehran, the Agency and Iran have agreed to resolve the outstanding issues through a structured approach. We urge Iran and the Agency to continue working in a constructive and flexible manner and to seek continued opportunities for both parties to engage in discussions on the remaining differences as soon as possible.

Furthermore, South Africa is encouraged by the positive atmosphere that appears to have characterized the recent talks between the E3+3 and Iran. We note that a further round of discussions will be held in Moscow and we encourage all those involved in that process to diligently work for progress and a positive outcome, which is the expectation of the rest of the international community.

South Africa therefore hopes that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) will be able to carefully examine the report submitted by the Panel of Experts and agree on a way forward in a manner consistent with calls for a peaceful resolution to concerns about the nature of Iran's nuclear activities. It is our conviction that the process must also avoid creating further antagonisms, which will only harden positions among States involved in resolving the concerns of the international community.

South Africa calls upon Iran to continue to cooperate with the IAEA and to fulfil its obligations in order that all outstanding issues can be clarified and confidence restored in the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. A sustainable solution will be one that restores international confidence in the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme while respecting Iran's right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, consistent with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

In conclusion, South Africa looks forward to active participation in the Committee, with the objective of contributing towards a sustainable solution.

Mr. Rosenthal (Guatemala) (*spoke in Spanish*): Let me join previous speakers in thanking the Permanent Representative of Colombia, Ambassador Néstor Osorio, for his comprehensive briefing. At the same time, we wish to express our acknowledgement of his demonstrated leadership at the head of the activities of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).

We welcome the unanimous adoption of resolution 2049 (2012), adopted last week, which extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts that deals with the sanctions imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran. As we have stated on several occasions, we believe that the Panel of Experts is an indispensable component of the sanctions regime applied to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Similarly, it does useful and practical work in support of the 1737 Committee. Its mandate, under the guidance of the Committee, to collect, analyse and verify information provided by States is important.

Allow me to briefly highlight some points on the 90 day report. First, our primary focus must continue

to be the effective implementation of the resolution adopted by the Council. The designation during the reporting period of two individuals and an additional entity involved in incidents of non-compliance, as reported to the Committee, show us that the mandate is being correctly implemented.

Secondly, we commend the outreach activities for Member States, conducted by the Panel of Experts in the framework of visits, information on issues relating to the application of sanctions, monitoring the application of sanctions and an analysis of trends and best practices, as well as participation in seminars around the world.

Thirdly, we take note of the final report of the Panel of Experts, whose recommendations we support. We hope that the report will be published, in the interests of transparency.

Fourthly, we note that during the reporting period the Committee received notifications from Member States on reports of alleged violations. We wish to commend the Committee, which, with the support of the Panel of Experts, responded to those reports at the same time as it stepped up its outreach activities in order to prevent future sanctions violations.

Fifthly, we support the holding of an open briefing of the Committee, with the participation of the Panel of Experts, on 9 July.

With respect to the current political situation, we deem highly positive the dialogue and rounds of talks that began in Istanbul in April, continued in Baghdad last month and will go on in Moscow this month between Iran and the 3+3 group.

We strongly support the dual-track approach and hope for the creation of a favourable environment and for a genuine commitment to finding a negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue.

Finally, Guatemala reaffirms the importance of the balanced application of the three pillars of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: non-proliferation, disarmament and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Treaty lays the groundwork for what must be a serious commitment to ensuring that Iran complies with its obligations under the agreement, while ensuring also that its right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is respected.

Mr. Manjeev Singh Puri (India): At the outset, I would like to thank Ambassador Néstor Osorio for presenting the 90-day report of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). We commend his stewardship of the Committee and the professionalism with which the Committee has been implementing its mandate.

I would like to welcome the submission of the final report (S/2012/395) by the Panel of Experts, which was issued as an official document of the Security Council last week. We also welcome the extension last week of the mandate of the Panel till 9 July 2012.

We expect that the Panel will continue to work under the direction of the 1737 Committee and assist the Committee in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. We appreciate the work, including the outreach activities, that the Panel has been doing and encourage it to continue its work in strict compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in an independent, objective, transparent and impartial manner. The Panel should also continue the practice of briefing the Committee regularly on all its activities.

We also support the Chair's intention to hold an open briefing along with the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts in July 2012 for interested Member States on their mandates and to answer questions that Member States may have. We think that the briefing will also provide an opportunity for the Committee and the Panel to get the views of the wider United Nations membership.

India has consistently supported the right of all nations to peaceful uses of nuclear energy in accordance with the relevant international treaties to which they are a party. Iran should fully cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to restore the confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. In that connection, we welcome the recent exchanges between Iran and the IAEA, including the visit of the Director General of the Agency to Tehran. We hope that the outstanding technical issues concerning the Iranian nuclear programme will be resolved peacefully through Iran's cooperation with the IAEA.

We also welcome the talks between the five plus one group and Iran held in Istanbul and Baghdad during the last two months. We think that those talks should continue and hope that the parties will be able to make progress in the next round, which is scheduled for next week in Moscow.

India supports the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning the Iranian nuclear issue. It is necessary that, in implementing those resolutions, all efforts be made so that legitimate trade and economic activities do not suffer.

Before I conclude, I would like to assure Ambassador Osorio of my delegation's continued cooperation to facilitate the work of the 1737 Committee.

Mr. Mbeou (Togo) (*spoke in French*): I should like to thank Ambassador Néstor Osorio for his briefing on the activities of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and its Panel of Experts. I take this opportunity to commend the Panel — whose mandate was extended by resolution 2049 (2012), of 7 June 2012 — for the considerable efforts it is deploying.

We note that, since the adoption of resolution 1737 (2006), relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the various bodies established to combat the proliferation of nuclear weapons have not improved. Rather, in recent years, indeed in recent months, the crisis of confidence has actually worsened. The February 2012 report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) stresses that enrichment activities have continued and that the Iranian nuclear programme may have been extended to military activities, particularly at the Parchin site. The findings of the report (S/2012/395) of the Panel of Experts created pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010) seems largely to confirm the IAEA's suspicions.

We regret that the IAEA's continuously expressed will to inspect that site has not yet received a favourable response from the Iranian authorities. That approach is typical of the cooperation between Iran and the Agency — a cooperation that the Board of Governors of the IAEA would very much like to intensify.

Against that background, Togo calls on the Islamic Republic of Iran to fulfil its commitments under not only the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons but also its agreements with the IAEA and the negotiations with the five plus one group. My country welcomes the continuation of those negotiations on 23 and 24 May in Baghdad. Another similar meeting is scheduled to be held on 18 and 19 June.

Togo also takes note of the statement made by the Iranian President to the effect that his country is willing to pursue negotiations and voices the hope that the Moscow meeting will lead to an outcome that could constitute a guarantee in the context of renewed relations between Iran and other partners.

With respect to sanctions, I share the view that, regrettably, sanctions imposed under the auspices of the United Nations coexist with a myriad of other sanctions imposed by States or groups of States. The report of the Panel of Experts notes that overlap with concern. While some countries say that they are bound only by United Nations sanctions, others state that they are applying both categories simultaneously.

Concerning reports, given that few States have provided the Council with reports on the implementation of the resolutions relating to the Iranian nuclear issue, it would seem to be to the benefit of all countries if outreach activities were regularly conducted through visits, inspections and participation in seminars and workshops. We think that is the best way for the Committee to get its point across and to highlight the role of States in implementing resolutions.

Mr. Moraes Cabral (Portugal): Like others, I wish to thank Ambassador Néstor Osorio for his briefing and to commend him for the excellent work accomplished under his leadership by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), on Iran. I fully share in the views expressed in his proposals and conclusions.

Concerning the final report of the Panel of Experts (S/2012/395), let me underline in particular its useful recommendations. We also welcome the report's publication as a measure of transparency and of support for the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions.

We commend the Committee for its designation of two additional individuals and one entity involved in non-compliance activities. We share the view that new designations should be considered on a regular basis and that the lists referred to in resolution 1929 (2010) should be updated when appropriate. We also support the intention of intensifying outreach activities to encourage Member States to effectively implement the measures and provisions of the sanctions regime.

The sanctions regime is having an undeniable effect in slowing Iran's capability to advance its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. It is largely serving its purpose as a stimulus for the resumption of serious and credible talks. In that context, we are encouraged by

the intense and detailed discussions that took place in Baghdad in May, as well as by the prospect of continued negotiations in Moscow. Significant differences remain, however, and it is imperative that discussions be pursued further and common ground expanded as swiftly as possible. Likewise, we hope that meaningful cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) can be resumed following Director General Amano's recent trip to Tehran, notwithstanding the disappointing results of the meeting held in Vienna last Friday.

We call on Iran to sign and implement the structured approach document between the IAEA and Iran, in order to ensure that cooperation will be provided in full, thus enabling the Agency to clarify outstanding issues and draw conclusions on the nature of the Iranian nuclear programme. Although we agree with the principle that sanctions are not an end in themselves, they clearly remain a crucial element of the dual-track approach that Portugal has supported since the beginning of this process. Iran has still to show willingness to comply fully with Security Council resolutions, meaning that it must suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and heavy-water related projects, as well as grant the IAEA unrestricted access to all its nuclear sites.

Portugal again reaffirms its longstanding commitment to a diplomatic solution to the Iranian nuclear issue, in accordance with the dual-track strategy, bearing in mind the urgency of fully addressing the international community's concerns about the nature of Iran's nuclear programme. Let me conclude by reiterating our appreciation and full support for Ambassador Osorio and for the work of the Committee he so ably chairs.

Mr. Mehdiyev (Azerbaijan): I would first like to thank Ambassador Néstor Osorio for his work as Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and for his comprehensive briefing on the Committee's activities.

We note the work done so far by the Panel of Experts created pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010) under the direction of the Committee, and welcome the extension of its mandate until 9 July 2013. It is essential that the Panel of Experts continue its outreach activities, which play a key role in increasing the number of national implementation reports from Member States. We commend the efforts made by the Committee to enhance the implementation of the sanctions measures. Azerbaijan welcomes the initial draft of the Panel's final report (S/2012/395) and stands ready to engage in fruitful discussion in that regard.

It is of the utmost importance to the Republic of Azerbaijan that it prevent the use of its territory as a transit route for illicit trafficking of items and materials related to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons technology. In our view, preventing the spread of nuclear weapons is the most important security challenge currently confronting the international community. But in pursuing those goals, we cannot deny any country's right to develop its nuclear industry for exclusively peaceful purposes under international supervision.

Mr. Bouchaara (Morocco) (*spoke in French*): At the outset, I would like to thank the Ambassador of Colombia, in his role as Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), for his briefing, as well as to express our appreciation for his efforts in steering the Committee. I would also like to thank the Panel of Experts created pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010) for the quality of the expertise it provides to the Committee. We encourage it to continue its participation, under the direction of the Committee, in the various conferences and meetings relevant to the Committee's mandate, including its dialogue with Member States, particularly through visits to countries organized at their request. In that regard, we are pleased to recall the Panel's visit to Morocco, which allowed its members to review with Moroccan authorities the measures taken to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions.

The Committee has considered the final report of the Panel of Experts (S/2012/395). I would like to reiterate my congratulations to the Panel on the quality of the report and its efforts to take into account the Committee's comments following its consideration of the previous report. We hope that the Committee will continue to consider the final report in a constructive spirit that will enable it to reach a speedy consensus. We also welcome the unanimous renewal of the Panel's mandate and remain convinced that the Committee will continue to be able to rely on its professionalism and impartiality. We are also confident that it will be able to benefit from full cooperation on the part of Member States. In that spirit, my delegation supports the Chairman's intention to organize, with the support of the experts, an open briefing for all Member States.

The most recent report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), published on 25 May, demonstrates that the outstanding issues around the Iranian nuclear programme have not yet been resolved. The report also gives an update on the dialogue between the IAEA and Iran, indicating some progress in the definition of "a structured approach to the clarification of all outstanding issues". We hope that the Agency will receive all the cooperation it requires for that purpose.

We welcome the resumption of talks between Iran and the five permanent members of the Security Council and Germany aimed at making progress towards a diplomatic solution to this issue. We remain convinced that dialogue and the diplomatic route are the only way to arrive at a solution to the problem. The success of such a dialogue demands a clear, sustained and good-faith commitment, with no hint of any action that might complicate the situation.

We also believe that settling this issue can be achieved through strict respect for the Council's resolutions and by fully satisfying the demands of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the framework of Iran's complying with its international obligations. We are convinced of the impartiality and integrity of the IAEA, the only institution competent in this area, which should therefore benefit from all the necessary cooperation, including on all requested information and access.

We take this opportunity to reiterate that the non-proliferation regime must not be weakened, and that every State must scrupulously respect its obligations in that regard. The goal of nuclear disarmament will continue to be severely tested if commitments made are not respected. We would also like to emphasize that this regime is founded on a fundamental balance between the rights and obligations of States, which no State should neglect.

Mr. Tarar (Pakistan): We thank Ambassador Néstor Osorio for the 90-day report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), covering the period from 21 March to 11 June 2012. We are studying the final report (S/2012/395) of the Panel of Experts that was presented to the Committee last month and has since been published. We hope that the Committee will examine that detailed report, its conclusions and recommendations in the weeks ahead.

We share the view that the Panel of Experts needs to undertake its work and activities strictly in accordance with its mandate as outlined in the relevant Security Council resolutions and under the direction of the Committee. It is important that the Panel's reports are aligned to the broader, but mutually reinforcing, goals outlined in the relevant Security Council resolutions — that is, the effective implementation of the sanctions and a negotiated and diplomatic solution to the Iranian nuclear issue.

Now that the Security Council has adopted resolution 2049 (2012), extending the mandate of the Panel for another year, we continue to believe that the Panel's composition needs to reflect a broader geographic representation, particularly from developing countries. We hope that, in appointing members of the Panel, due consideration will be given to both expertise and geographic balance. Such measures will help to broaden awareness of the importance of the sanctions regime among the wider United Nations membership.

We take note of the recent report by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in Iran. We welcome the useful round of talks held between Iran and the five permanent members plus Germany in Istanbul and Baghdad. We hope that the next round in Moscow will help deepen the diplomatic process for a negotiated and peaceful solution of the Iranian nuclear issue.

Security Council sanctions are but one of the means to achieve the larger and shared objective of resolving issues related to Iran's nuclear and missile programmes. We reiterate our view that Security Council sanctions should not be pursued as an end in themselves. They need to be harmonized with the larger goals set by the Council to facilitate a negotiated resolution of outstanding issues. Given the delicate and complex regional environment, Pakistan, as a neighbouring country of Iran, does not wish any escalation of tensions in an already volatile region. We therefore reaffirm the need for dialogue and diplomacy. Iran, as a party to the NPT and member of the IAEA, enjoys certain rights that need to be respected. At the same time, Iran should fulfil its legal obligations under the NPT and extend full cooperation to the IAEA to resolve outstanding issues.

We are confident that the Council, the Committee and the Panel of Experts will remain mindful of the need to maintain a balance between sanctions and negotiations.

Mr. Briens (France) (*spoke in French*): I, too, wish to thank Ambassador Osorio for his 90-day report and for his effective chairmanship of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).

The final report (S/2012/395) that the Panel of Experts has just delivered to the Council presents a comprehensive and detailed picture of the implementation of sanctions on Iran. It makes clear that sanctions have an effect. They deter Iran's acquisition of ballistic and nuclear materials, thereby slowing its nuclear programme. They have also compelled Iran to alter its methods of acquisition and its illicit export and financing. We should continue to rigorously implement the sanctions.

The report also sheds light on the persistent violations by Iran of its international obligations. Those violations point to ever more complex and harmful methods of evasion — phantom companies, bogus names, the use of multiple brokers and exchanges, physical concealment and false statements. Among other things, the Panel underlines the continual involvement of members of the Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution and of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines in violations.

I especially want to stress Iran's violations of the arms embargo. We are seriously concerned about the active role played by Syria, outlined yet again by the Panel. Syria, which is carrying out a bloody repression of its population, is involved in the majority of cases of violations of the arms embargo reported to the Committee. The scale of those violations bespeaks an ongoing, systematic policy of illicit transfer of arms and related materials between Iran and Syria. Moreover, it is also known that Syria is involved in many violations reported to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), on North Korea. Those are serious violations on Syria's part of its obligations to the Security Council.

The independent Panel of Experts, established in 2010 by resolution 1929 (2010), plays a crucial role in guaranteeing that measures adopted by the Security Council are implemented and remain effective. I express our thanks to the Panel for its professionalism and outstanding work. We welcome the fact that its latest final report will be available to everyone, and would wish that to be the case as well with regard to last year's report.

The Panel's work is far from finished. We therefore welcome the extension of its mandate for another year. That is one more signal to Iran of the determination of the international community to enforce full compliance with Security Council resolutions.

The Committee must also fulfil its role. We would therefore like the Panel's recommendations to be followed. The Committee must regularly update its lists of goods, people and entities that are subject to sanctions. That is especially true for individuals and entities guilty of violations. In that respect, we are pleased that for the first time since its inception the Committee has designated two additional individuals and one company with ties to the Al Quds Force of the Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution and involved in violations of the arms embargo reported by Nigeria. That is an important step forward. It is proof that sanctions violations will not be without consequences and that all States have an important role to play in the implementation of sanctions.

The Security Council has yet again received a worrying report from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It highlights that Iran continues to refuse to comply with the demands of the Security Council and the IAEA Board of Governors. Iran is actively pursuing its uranium enrichment programme, to 3.5 and 20 per cent, and its heavy water projects, in violation of its obligations under Security Council resolutions, and without any convincing proof of its civilian application. In particular, Iran continues to enrich uranium to 20 per cent in its underground facility in Fordo, which it concealed for years.

On the subject of the military dimension of Iran's programme, unfortunately no concrete progress was achieved by the IAEA at its recent meeting in Tehran on 8 June on a structured programme document, which represents an attempt to resolve outstanding issues about Iran's programme, especially those relating to militarization. Despite several recent visits to Iran by the Agency and, in particular, by its Director General, Tehran continues to refuse to formally agree to the document. That is regrettable. In keeping with the demands of the IAEA Board of Governors in its resolution of last November, Iran must give the Agency full access to all relevant documents, people and sites, including the military facility in Parchin, where the Agency has claimed that operations were being conducted in violation of the required verifications.

What we ask for, as does the Council and the international community as a whole, is for Iran to instil confidence in the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme. On 23 and 24 May, the E3+3 Governments met with Iran in Baghdad. That meeting aimed to build on the renewed discussions on Iran's nuclear programme in Istanbul on 14 April. The E3+3 made concrete proposals for creating confidence in the exclusively peaceful goals of the Iranian nuclear programme. Those steps concern 20 per cent enrichment activities conducted by Iran, in particular at Qom. They would be a first step towards Iran's full respect of its international commitments. We expect Iran to offer a constructive response to our proposals during the next meeting in Moscow, in order to engage a genuine negotiating process that will yield tangible results.

Mr. Parham (United Kingdom): I join others in thanking Ambassador Osorio for today's briefing to the Council and for his report on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and its Panel of Experts. As his report made clear, the Committee continues to do important work in support of the Council's resolutions.

The latest report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) provides further evidence that Iran's nuclear programme continues to develop in contravention of Security Council resolutions. In particular, it is worth highlighting the following.

First, Iran is still continuing to enrich uranium up to 20 per cent, and it is further expanding its enrichment production capacity.

Secondly, Iran has failed to provide substantive information to the IAEA with regard its announcement to construct 10 new uranium enrichment facilities.

Thirdly, it has now been six months since Iran said it was ready to engage with the Agency on the possible military dimensions to its nuclear programme. Since then, Iran has failed to take serious practical steps to address the international community's genuine concerns. It has even failed to engage seriously on a process of agreeing modalities, let alone actions, to follow up on issues of concern.

Iran has, time and time again, had an opportunity to engage constructively with the IAEA by providing unhindered access to Iranian nuclear facilities and by behaving in a transparent manner, but it has failed to do so. The international community needs Iran to turn statements of intent into concrete actions. Iran should urgently provide the Agency with access to the right people, places and documents. It is only through sustained cooperation with the Agency that Iran will demonstrate to the world that it has peaceful intentions.

We welcome the 1737 Committee's Panel of Experts final report (S/2012/395). It is a high-quality, credible product. We are pleased that it will be made publicly available in full and at an early date, as should have been the Panel's previous report, whose publication we still await and expect. We thank the Panel of Experts for its ongoing support to the Committee.

The Panel's report notes that sanctions continue to slow the development of the Iranian nuclear programme, but it also states that prohibited activities continue. Among other things, it notes that sanctions are hindering Iran from procuring some items for its nuclear programme, but prohibited activity continues.

It also notes that Iran's ballistic missile programme continues with further prohibited launches, and it notes that Iran is illegally transferring conventional arms, including two identified shipments to Syria. In other words, Iran continues to flagrantly violate the Council's resolutions.

We welcome the Panel's recommendations for next steps for the Committee. We support the two clear designation proposals that Yas Air and SAD Import-Export Company be added to the list of companies for their respective roles in illegal Iran arms exports.

We agree that the Committee could engage in more outreach to Member States to encourage reports of non-compliance and violations. We also agree that it would be useful to update existing designations and the control lists, as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Committee recently did. We encourage the Committee to work to take forward those recommendations.

The United Kingdom looks forward to the open meeting of the Committee being planned by Ambassador Osorio. That will be an important opportunity to discuss the Committee's work with the wider United Nations membership. We welcome the announcement that it will be held on 9 July.

The United Kingdom remains committed to engaging Iran on the international community's genuine concerns regarding its nuclear programme. We continue

to seek a peaceful, negotiated solution. We believe it is the twin-track approach — the pressure of sanctions and growing international isolation — that has brought Iran to accept dialogue.

The E3+3 group went to the recent talks in Baghdad united and ready to take concrete steps to build confidence. We set out in detail the steps we hoped Iran would take, including on key concerns about the enrichment of uranium to 20 per cent and on how we would respond. We are still waiting for Iran to seriously engage our proposal and to address key concerns, such as on 20 per cent enrichment. If Iran fails to respond in a serious manner, it should be in no doubt that we will intensify the pressure from sanctions, and we will urge other nations to do the same.

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of China.

I thank Ambassador Néstor Osorio, Permanent Representative of Colombia, for his briefing. I appreciate his efforts to promote the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and I hope that the Committee will continue to carry out its mandate in accordance with the principles of realism, caution and balance. China has always attached importance to those principles and will continue to take an active part in the work of the Committee.

On 7 June, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2049 (2012), to extend the mandate Panel of Experts of the 1737 Committee. China hopes that the Panel will strictly implement the objectives and requirements of the relevant resolutions and that it will continue to work under the direction of the Committee, in accordance with the principles of neutrality, objectivity and independence.

The Iranian nuclear issue falls under the scope of the international regime for non-proliferation and for peace and stability in the Middle East region. The relevant resolutions of the Security Council should be implemented in a comprehensive manner. However, sanctions are not an end in themselves. China is not in favour of excessive pressure on Iran or unilateral sanctions against it.

China is firmly opposed to the use of threats of force and calls upon all parties to refrain from any actions or words that may lead to confrontation. Dialogue and negotiation constitute the only right path towards a proper settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue. Recently, the 5+1 group and Iran discussed the Iranian nuclear issue in a serious and useful manner.

China hopes that all parties concerned will further demonstrate good faith, flexibility and respect; will accommodate each other's concerns; will firmly push forward the diplomatic process; and will gradually settle their differences through dialogue. To that end, China will continue to play a constructive role. China welcomes the numerous rounds of dialogue conducted between the International Atomic Energy Agency and Iran and encourages both parties to continue their active engagement, so as to contribute to an early clarification of the international community's concern about Iran's nuclear programme and to the achievement of a diplomatic settlement.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

I once again give the floor to Ambassador Osorio.

Mr. Osorio (Colombia) (*spoke in Spanish*): First of all, allow me to express my gratitude for the statements and kind words made by my colleagues in response to the report, which was the product of work done with the members of the Committee. In that regard, I should like to thank the Committee's experts, who do their work with great seriousness and competence, thereby contributing to making these reports as transparent and objective as possible. I should also like to express my gratitude for the important contribution of the Secretariat on this subject.

With regard to the Panel of Experts, as all members have recognized, the group is coordinated by Ms. Salomé Zourabichvili, who displays a commendable level of seriousness and professionalism. We are certain that, with the renewal of its mandate, the Panel will continue to assist us and inform us on the progress made in implementing the sanctions regime.

As has been mentioned, I note that there are members that attach great importance to the Committee's work being extended and better known by the general membership of the Organization. The open briefing that we have scheduled for 9 July will be a significant opportunity, not only from the point of view of transparency and the information that members should receive but also in urging that there be a very clear appeal to Member States to contribute to the smooth operation of the sanctions regime and meet their

notification obligations so that the regime can be fully observed.

Speaking in my national capacity as the representative of Colombia, I would like to add my voice to those calling for the talks of the 5+1 group and Iran on Iran's nuclear programme and its implications that have been taking place to be as successful as possible and for the upcoming meeting scheduled in Moscow to be fruitful.

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): I thank Ambassador Osorio for the additional remarks and clarifications that he has provided.

There are no more names inscribed on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.

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Official communiqué of the 6787th (closed) meeting of the Security Council

Held in private at Headquarters, New York, on Thursday, 14 June 2012, at 10 a.m.

In accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the following communiqué was issued through the Secretary-General in place of a verbatim record:

"On 14 June 2012, the Security Council, pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001), held its 6787th meeting in private with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

"The Security Council and the troop- and police-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Mr. Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber, Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

"Members of the Council, Mr. Weisbrod-Weber, and representatives of participating contributing countries had an exchange of views."

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